Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 2, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 22, 1842. { NUMBER 87

EDITED, AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure six subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

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The Jeffersonian.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION—1842.

We give below, for future reference, the official vote for Governor of North Carolina, at the August election, 1842. We omit the vote for 1840, as that was correctly given in number 76 of this paper.

COUNTIES.	MOREHEAD.	HENRY.
Anson,	995	372
Ashe,	473	527
Burke,	1514	399
Bertie,	400	474
Bladen,	301	438
Beaufort,	750	593
Buncombe,	1450	498
Brunswick,	288	309
Cumberland,	558	886
Cabarrus,	610	302
Cherokee,	368	203
Chowan,	243	221
Craven,	549	656
Currituck,	73	367
Caswell,	244	1109
Camden,	153	77
Carteret,	283	242
Chatham,	992	707
Cleaveland,	324	359
Columbus,	129	351
Duplin,	182	801
Davidson,	1220	484
Edgecomb,	74	1185
Franklin,	333	616
Gates,	313	427
Green,	274	198
Guilford,	1615	418
Granville,	901	858
Hertford,	292	231
Halifax,	567	419
Hyde,	382	161
Haywood,	465	216
Johnston,	557	580
Iredell,	1479	252
Jones,	213	126
Lincoln,	679	1579
Lenoir,	216	377
Mecklenburg,	764	1182
Macon,	424	160
Martin,	226	577
Montgomery,	1106	165
Moore,	521	504
New Hanover,	201	885
Nash,	80	765
Northampton,	532	430
Orange,	1576	1472
Onslow,	187	581
Pasquotank,	631	144
Pitt,	572	379
Person,	310	545
Perquimons,	353	94
Rutherford,	1366	173
Robeson,	534	557
Richmond,	655	92
Randolph,	1154	309
Rockingham,	383	954
Rowan,	1190	914
Surry,	984	950
Stokes,	1129	1180
Sampson,	385	603
Tyrrell,	288	106
Wilkes,	1333	109
Washington,	364	58
Wake,	953	1185
Warren,	113	730
Wayne,	216	680
Yancy,	292	493
	39586	34994

A resolution in favor of the repeal of the Bankrupt Law has passed the Vermont Legislature unanimously. Both the Vermont Senators voted for the law, we believe, and if they obey instructions, its speedy repeal is certain.

Cheap Living.—The last accounts from Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio, state that wheat in those States was selling at 40 to 45 cents a bushel, flour at $2 to $2 75 a barrel, bacon at 1½ to 2 cents a pound, and pork at 1 cent a pound, and dull sale at that.

"Henry Clay will carry this State like a flash, there is no mistake about it."—*Savannah (Ga.) Republican.*

Your prophecying is not accounted of much worth, Mr. Republican. You said Billy Dawson would beat Charley McDonald in 1841, for Governor, "like a flash, there was no mistake about it." But when election came, the aforesaid Charley gave you Georgia coons a tremend-*i*-ous skinning. Do you recollect it?

Maj. *Joel Crawford*, Senator elect to the Legislature of Georgia from Hancock co., has resigned his seat.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Convention which has been for some time in session in this State, has adjourned, having framed a new Constitution, which gives the following basis of suffrage:

"The right to vote is extended to all male native citizens of the United States, who have resided in the State 2 years, and in the town where they may offer to vote 1 year; who are registered and have paid a tax, either personal or for registration, of one dollar, within the year previous, or who have been equipped and done military duty within that time according to law. To vote upon any question for raising a tax, or for the expenditure of money in any town, or for members of the City Council of Providence—the voter must have been assessed on property to the value of $150. The question whether colored persons shall be permitted to vote or not, is left to the people to decide. The word *white*, is not in the Constitution, but a separate vote will be taken at the same time with that upon the adoption of the constitution, on the question whether it shall be inserted or not. This will decide whether the blacks shall vote or not, *without* any property qualification. The Constitution provides that they shall vote if possessed of a freehold qualification."

The Democrats about Harrisburg, Pa., must be very much divided in their choice of a candidate for President. Mr. Van Buren, Col. Johnson, Mr. Buchanan, and Commodore Stewart each have been nominated by a public meeting of their friends at Harrisburg; and we see by the papers the friends of Gen Cass were to hold a meeting there on 29th ult., to nominate him for President. If they would say CALHOUN for President and Cass for Vice President, that would be nominating to some purpose.

A squirrel hunt, seventeen men on a side, came off on 15th ult., in New York, and the parties in one day killed 2,330 squirrels, 20 crows, and 10 owls and hawks. This beats North Carolina hunting.

The Clay Club of Frankfort, Ky., have presented to Hon. *John M. Botts* of Va., a *walking-cane.* A Virginia paper thinks the present well-timed, as Mr. B.'s constituents intend giving him his *walking-papers* next spring.

Another Sign.—The Hon. *Thomas F. Marshall*, the able representative in Congress from Clay's District in Kentucky, is stumping it over his District, and takes bold ground against most of the Clay-whig measures—particularly does he denounce the war of the dictator upon the Constitution.—Great efforts are making by Clay's friends to beat him, but we hope they will not succeed.

Mr. *John A. Deane*, of Milledgeville, Ga., was stabbed and instantly killed on the 26th ult., by *Cicero Buffington*, of the same town. The Federal Union says Buffington submitted himself to the civil authorities.

Influence of money.—It is actually becoming almost impossible to punish a wealthy criminal. At the time *Colt* was first convicted of murder in New York, another criminal (a poor devil) was convicted of the same offence and was long since hung. He had no money. *Colt*, with money and friends, has had every sort of indulgence, is yet alive, and it is thought his punishment will be commuted to imprisonment for life. Colt killed his man in cold blood; the other committed murder while drunk. But a more recent instance of buying off justice is the case of Col. *Webb*, of New York, who was indicted for fighting a duel—was arraigned, plead guilty, and was to be sentenced to the State's prison for two years by the laws of New York. Webb's plea of guilty forbade his availing himself of the benefit of any fault in the indictment, and his lawyer with all his ingenuity could find none, yet the *judge*—the just *judge*, when he went to pass sentence, said *there was an error in the indictment*, and turned the culprit loose! And it is also said Gov. Seward had declared publicly that if Webb was sentenced to the State's prison he should be pardoned. Webb has rich friends, and has taken the bankrupt law for $500,000, is a wall street gentleman, and borrowed $52,000 from the Biddle Bank. So we go.

Gen. Jackson.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says a gentleman of that city has lately received a letter from the venerable ex-President, in which he states that he has entirely recovered from the effects of the accident by which he was lately thrown from his carriage and severely bruised. The old patriot says, that "the great democratic triumphs in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland have cured all his wounds without a doctor." With the Cincinnati Enquirer, we rejoice that "there is a balm for the venerable patriot's wounds in his old age." May Heaven grant him many remaining days on earth to enjoy his hard-earned fame; and may his heart annually glow with enthusiastic rejoicing, as he hears "the peals of Democratic thunder rolling from State to State in one continued succession of victory."

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

NEW YORK, Friday, P. M.

A salute of 100 guns was fired this morning from the Battery on the Ratification of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain. The salute was returned gun for gun from Brooklyn and Jersey; all the shipping in the harbor are decorated with flags, and as the day is remarkably fine, the whole has given the city quite an animated appearance.

The Honorable Daniel Webster received his friends at the City Hall this morning at one o'clock. He met the Chamber of Commerce on the steps in front of the Hall, when he received an address from that body, expressive of their satisfaction at the final settlement of the Treaty. Mr. Webster made a suitable reply, when the meeting adjourned.

Tennessee.—The Legislature of this State has agreed upon and passed a bill Districting the State for the choice of Members of the State Legislature—both Senators and Representatives. It was a matter of some difficulty, as the two Houses are of opposite politics. The final vote was nearly unanimous. The Districting for Members of Congress is not yet adjusted. A bill was nearly agreed upon which would have given the whigs six members to five, but the Locos stood out for the odd member at our last advices.

A bill abolishing Imprisonment for Debt has passed the House, 39 to 29.—*Lynch. Repub.*

The Select Committee of the Legislature of Tennessee have bill for reported a dividing the State into twenty-five Senatorial, and seventy-five Representative Districts. The bill authorizing the Banks to issue small bills, has passed its final reading in the Senate. The bill authorizes the Bank of Tennessee to issue small Notes at the discretion of the principal Bank, [the Notes to be distributed according to the Capital of the principal Bank, and branches,] and the Union, Planters' and Memphis Banks to issue to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars each, at their discretion.

The "Nashville Banner" states that immense sacrifices of property are almost daily made in Middle Tennessee. It says,

We will mention by the way of example, that on Saturday last, eleven large likey mules, two new wagons costing $160 a piece, and a negroe man, middle aged and likely, were sold in Franklin, at Sheriff's sale, and in the aggregate brought but $500.

Colt's Sub-marine Battery.—The following explanation of the method by which Mr. Colt discharges his Sub-marine Battery, is taken from the New Haven Palladium. Probably we are indebted for the explanation to the chemical department of Yale College.

Two small copper wires extend from the battery—which consists of a metallic chest filled with gunpowder—to a powerful galvanic battery, which may be six or eight miles distant. These wires are wound round with cotton yarn, over which is a coat of shellac varnish. The ends which enter the battery are connected by a piece of platina wire which passes amongst the gunpowder. When the explosion is required, the opposite ends of the two wires are suddenly brought in contact, the one with the positive, and the other with the negative pole of the galvanic battery; the effect is to heat the platina wire instantly sufficient to ignite the gunpowder.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* of Nov. 2d, says: Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the Battery was thronged with an immense crowd of spectators, waiting to see the trial of Colt's sub-marine apparatus. Castle Garden was also filled with spectators, and numbers put off from the shore in boats, to observe the result of the experiment. The vessel to be blown up lay moored in the stream, about a hundred yards from Castle Garden. She was a brig of about 300 tons. Her masts were standing, as high as the topmast; but, with the exception of a few ropes to serve as stays, all her rigging was taken off. Colt, the operator, stood upon Governor's Island, from which the wires extended to the powder beneath the vessel, a distance of half a mile. The signal concerted was the firing of three guns, one after the other, from the ship North Carolina; the two first as alarm guns, and the last as a signal.

The third gun was no sooner fired, than, almost instantaneously, the electricity was communicated thro' the wires to the sub-marine magazine, which exploded, throwing up the vessel in fragments, seen with difficulty here and there amid an immense mass of water and smoke. The water was thrown in a column to the height of nearly 100 feet. When the agitation subsided, nothing was seen of the vessel, save in the form of pieces of boards, heavy masses of timber, and a portion of her hull.

The result of the trial was highly satisfactory, and a loud shout from the multitude on shore testified their approbation. There is no doubt that this apparatus can be used with effect upon a hostile vessel blockading a harbor. The force of the explosion was prodigious—as was shown by the sudden raising of such a mass of water to such a height, and by the total dispersion of the timbers of the vessel. As a winding up of the whole, numerous boys with boats, who seemed to be of opinion that all theory should be made subservient to practice, were engaged in securing loose timbers and towing them off, with a view to make a practical use of them.

[Communicated.

Calomel.—The following extract is from the Lectures of N. Chapman, M. D., Professor of the Institute and practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia. He thus discourseth on the use of *calomel:*

"Gentlemen: If you could only see what I almost daily see in my private practice in this city, persons from the South in the last stages of wretched existence, emaciated to a skeleton, with both tables of the skull almost completely perforated in many places, the nose half gone, with rotten jaws, ulcerated throats, breaths more pestiferous, more intolerable than poisonous upas, limbs racked with the pains of the inquisition, minds as imbecile as the puling babe, a grievous burden to themselves and a disgusting spectacle to others, you would exclaim, as I have often done, "O! the lamentable want of science that dictates the abuse of that noxious drug, calomel, in the Southern States!"

Gentlemen, it is a disgraceful reproach to the profession of medicine; it is quackery, horrid, unwarranted, murderous quackery. What merit do gentlemen of the South flatter themselves they possess, by being able to salivate a patient? Cannot the veriest fool in Christendom salivate—give calomel? But I will ask another question. *Who is it that can stop the career of mercury, at will, after it has taken the reins in his own destructive and ungovernable hands?* He who, for an ordinary cause, resigns the fate of his patient to mercury, is a vile enemy to the sick; and if he is tolerably popular, will, in one successful season, have paved the way for the business of life; for he has enough to do ever afterwards to stop the mercurial breach of the constitutions of his dilapidated patients. He has thrown himself in fearful proximity to death, and has now to fight him at arm's length as long as the patient maintains a miserable existence."

Division of Stokes.—We learn from the Salem Gazette, that there is a petition afloat for signatures in Stokes county, to be sent to the next legislature, praying the formation of a new county from the eastern end of Stokes, together with a corner of Guilford and Davidson, so as to bring Kernersville as near the centre of the new county as possible, and of course make it the county seat. We know not under what burdens the people of Stokes may labor on account of the *hugeness* of the county; they may be "too grievous to be borne." But as for Old Guilford, we think she had better be let alone.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

EXTRACTS

From the Message of Gov. MCDONALD to the Legislature of Georgia.

A few weeks after the adjournment of the last Legislature, applications were made to me from various quarters of the State, to re-assemble that body, that they might take into consideration some measure for the relief of the people. I did not consider the applications sufficiently numerous to justify so important a step, especially, as at the session then so recently closed, the subject had been, in general terms, submitted to them. There can be no question that it is the duty of a Government, whose mischievous policy has been, in a great degree, instrumental in producing individual embarrassment, and excluding from the hands of the people the only currency certainly available, in the payment of debts, to avert or alleviate the distress it has caused, as far as its powers can be constitutionally exerted for the purpose. Restrained, as the States are, from enacting laws impairing the obligation of contracts, they are cut off from the most obvious remedy for so great an evil. The paper they have authorized corporations to issue, as the representative of gold and silver, they have no power to require creditors to receive in lieu of the gold and silver thus kept out of the hands of debtors. In this state of things, what can be done? Is the property of the debtor, who perhaps, has in his pocket the paper the law has authorized to represent gold and silver, but which is refused, to be sacrificed at the will of the creditor, who, by his demand of specie, is probably left without a competitor at the sale? This is little better than making the law the instrument of transferring the possession and title of the property of the debtor to the creditor, without consideration. A few years ago, a degree of odium rested on the creditor, who by demanding specie at Sheriff's sales, which, he knew, was not to be obtained, coerced the sale of his debtor's property for a tithe of its value, that few men were found willing to encounter. Of late the supply of specie has been augmented, if any, such cases have increased, and we expect the practice to prevail the ensuing year to a considerable extent. If my conjecture be well founded, the present crop, though it promises to be abundant, will but slightly mitigate the general distress; for the benefits expected from it will be greatly counteracted by the depreciation of the notes of non specie-paying banks, the unavoidable consequence of demands of specie. From the reports of the Banks which pay specie, it will be seen that the quantity of specie on hand will not justify the expectation that they can increase their circulation, except upon paper at short sight, upon the maturity of which, it will be immediately called in. On the first of October, the aggregate amount of specie held by nine banks, whose reports were received during the month of October, exceeded, but little, half a million of dollars, while the demands against them in circulation and deposits, amounted to nearly two millions of dollars. After striking a balance of reciprocal dues among the banks, there is a balance of about one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars in their favor, which must be due by banks out of the State. In this estimate, debts due by the Georgia Rail Road and Banking Company to some of the Banks of Augusta, and on interest, are not included. These statements approach accuracy, but from the manner in which the accounts of some of the banks are kept, I cannot say that they are minutely correct. The reports of the banks are on file in this department, subject to your control. Those debtors, therefore, who shall not be so fortunate as to meet their engagements before the month of April, will be left exposed to all the hardships of a demand of specie payments, when specie is not to be obtained. There are now in the hands of the people, a million and a half of dollars in paper money, authorized by the General Assembly to be issued, to represent gold and silver, and which creditors have the constitutional and legal right to refuse to receive in payment of debts; and which, it is almost reduced to a positive certainty, they will refuse.

This state of things is produced by the acts of the government. The government then, should, as far as possible, avert from the people the consequences of its own policy. The manner in which this is to be accomplished, is for your consideration. I would, however, suggest that the purposes of justice might be answered by providing for the assessment of a value on property, under which it should not be sold, in all cases where specie or specie funds are demanded; or that when property is sold for such funds, the debtor, or any of his creditors, who may desire a re-sale of it, shall be permitted to redeem it within a specified time, under such regulations as you may prescribe.

These measures are made necessary, and are justified by the policy of the government, which influences directly or indirectly the business transactions of men. The increase of money, which is effected by the incorporation of banks, stimulates speculation, presents temptations to individuals to create debts, invites extravagance and raises property to a value not justified by the quantity of gold and silver in the country. It lays the foundation for all the ruin, which occasionally overspreads the land, by seducing men into unwarrantable enterprises, and consummates it, by putting into the hands of the people a currency that cannot be used, except at the option of the creditor, in payment of debts.—Ought not a policy, fraught with such unfortunate and ruinous consequences to the country, to be abandoned? Should it be tolerated a single day? Of the propriety, there should be no question. The charter of every bank, whose return shows an inability to answer the end for which it was incorporated, ought to be instantly repealed, for when it has no capacity for good, it is armed with double power for mischief. I am aware that in making this recommendation, I encounter opinions that, to carry it out, would interfere with constitutional rights. But notwithstanding the multiplied and respectable authorities to the contrary, I am of opinion that the Legislature has absolute authority over the subject, and may repeal, in virtue of its sovereign power, any bank charter, which it has granted without the reservation of the right in the act of incorporation. The conferring of authority to substitute paper money for gold or silver coin, is the delegation of a high sovereign and political power, and affects the great body of the people, influencing their operations and controlling their prosperity. If, therfere, upon experiment, it be found to be mischievous, or if it be abused and perverted to purposes not foreseen or contemplated by the sovereign, it can be revoked and annulled. It is as much within the control of the Legislature as any matter of public policy, and more deeply and vitally affects the interests of the whole community, than many subjects over which it is not questioned the government has power. The incorporation of a bank, is the exercise of a sovereign power by a State, in regard to its domestic policy; and disfranchisement is the exercise of a like power for the change of a policy which might prove pernicious; and in the exercise of this sovereign power, it was never the purpose or intent of the Constitution of the United States to restrict the States. It is a matter of public concern, and those who embark in the business of banking, under a charter from a State, do it properly under no constitutional guaranty, but must rely on the morality and justice of those who hold the sovereign power, that there will be no interference as long as they exert the important privileges conferred for the public convenience, the only ground upon which they are granted. If the proprietors of a bank have the power to surrender the charter, when the individual gain derived from it does not equal their expectation, why may not the sovereign authority revoke or annul it, when it is abused to the public disadvantage, or, when the obvious policy of the State requires it?

Bank charters are usually sought under the pretext, that additional banking capital is required for commercial purposes. It will be found, however, that applications are more generally the result of interest, than the impulses of patriotism. Banks have been established remote from commerce, and at places inconvenient to the holders of notes to present them for payment. They are established agencies for putting their notes in circulation, in sections of the State distant from the place at which they are to be redeemed. I would recommend that all such banks be removed to the place where their principal business is done; or, their charters be repealed. I would recommend the enactment of a law to prohibit the establishment of agencies by banks, declaring all contracts, notes or bills of exchange void, not discounted at the place which the bank is established; and making it a penal offence for a bank officer or agent to discount or offer to lend money at other places than at the Bank.

I recommend the repeal of the law to authorize the business of banking. Those who have embarked in the experiment have failed to realise their hopes; and any law which encourages an increase of paper money, is injurious to the community. I lay before you the charter of the Ruckersville Bank, and the Exchange Bank at Brunswick. By an examination of the appraisement of the property upon which these institutions are based, made in highly prosperous times, it will be seen how little protection the community has under this system of banking.

A more favorable time for reform in our banking system, we cannot expect for years to come. A settled conviction has existed, that banks, of all descriptions, are a curse to the people. It is clear, if there were no banks, there would be no losses by the depreciation of currency, or by the waste of the capital employed; and the community would be so much the gainer. The inconvenience of the transportation of specie, in large sums, from place to place, is the most plausible argument in favor of the system. It is much better to encounter this difficulty, however, great as it is, than to be subject to perpetual losses by the failure of banks. Specie is always available for the purchase of property, in every country, and under all fluctuations of trade. It is always valuable. Bank paper is not always valuable. This is argument enough. But as it cannot be expected that a system, which has been so long in use, will be in a moment abandoned, it ought to be established and regulated upon the best possible plan. I am of opinion that it will be decidedly advantageous to all classes of citizens, and particularly beneficial to the great agricultural interest, if there were but one bank, and that, located at our principal seaport, with branches at commercial points, where banking facilities are needed. It is settled by universal experience, that the people are not benefitted by competition in the banking business. When one of these corporations fails, other banks are first secured, and it not unfrequently happens that for the purpose of doing it, its circulation is increased immediately before the explosion, so as to throw the loss on the people. If there were but one bank, and its branches, these fradulent combinations would be prevented. Traffic in bank notes, never intended as a commodity of trade, and which has become a nuisance to the country, would be effectually checked; and all the advantages of the soundest currency it is possible for a State to have under any regulation of the banking system, would be obtained. I had the honor to invite the attention of the Legislature to this subject at the last session, and I refer you to my communication, then made, for further views in relation to it.

I would recommend the enactment of efficient laws for the suppression of usury and the business carried on by brokers. One of the primary objects of mankind, in establishing society, was to protect the weak against the power of the strong. This great end of the social compact, is not more certainly defeated than by the oppressive operation of the above practices.

* * * * *

I lay before you resolutions adopted by the Legislatures of several of the States, relating to matters of general interest. Amongst them will be found resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, condemnatory of a protective tariff. The more thoroughly the principles of this measure are investigated and understood, the more strong, decisive, and universal is the conviction on the public mind, of its glaring injustice. No matter what calamity or disaster befals the great agricultural interest, it is left, unaided, to war with the misfortunes which beset it; but no sooner does a fluctuation take place in the market detrimental to manufacturers, than the tables of your National Legislature are laden with petitions, that subsidies may be levied upon every other interest for their support. A system of incidental protection, adopted, at first, to secure the production, at home, of articles of indispensable national and individual necessity, by which the whole

people were equally benefitted, has been perverted from its original object. It has been made an instrument to build up a particular branch of industry, and an engine of oppression to all the rest. Our great family of associated States united for the purpose of mutual protection and defence, not for mutual aggression; and every measure which violates this fundamental principle of our association, weakens the fraternal tie which binds us together. To levy a sum from the agriculturist, to put into the coffers of the manufacturer, is so flagrantly unjust, that the good sense of the nation must prevail against the outrage. The tariff of duties imposed by the late Congress, injurious alike to our agricultural interest, revenue and commerce, calls for the expression of your unanimous opinion of condemnation. While the price of the staple of the State will scarcely warrant its cultivation, those who are engaged in its production are made the victims of this unjust policy. Your Senators and Representatives should have the expression of the well ascertained public will on this great question.

Congress, at its late session, enacted a law requiring the Representatives of the people to be chosen by districts, but failed to divide the States into districts. Congress has no authority, in express terms, much less by implication, to direct the States to remedy, or perfect by law, its defective or imperfect legislation. The constitution declares that, "the times, places and manner of holding elections, for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations." The State has long since made regulations, complete in every respect, for holding elections for Representatives, by which a representation in the National Councils is insured. These regulations have not been altered by Congress, and therefore remain the only constitutional means of the election of Representatives. If it was intended by Congress to direct the States to alter their mode of election, it was an unwarrantable assumption of power; and if disfranchisement was to be the price of non-compliance, it was a perversion of their power, to bring about the very results to prevent which authority was given them over the subject. It may well be doubted whether the districting of the States is embraced by the provisions of the Constitution, for the times, places and manner of holding the elections, are prescribed without the division of the States into districts, and the States may be districted, and yet an election cannot be held until these places and manner of holding the elections, are prescribed. Besides, under the district system, the government of the Union may be placed in the hands of a minority of the people: under the general ticket system, a majority of the people must have a majority of the representatives. In popular governments, the majority must rule. It is the fundamental principle of popular rights. The objection that a minority should be represented, would apply with equal force to the district, as to the general ticket system, for the aggregate of the minorities in the districts, might be as great, perhaps greater, than the single minority under the general ticket regulation. Some of the ablest of the statesmen who aided in framing the constitution, thought that under the provision in question, Congress might district the States; while others, [illegible] equal consideration for their talents and [illegible], claimed no such authority; but it was contended by none, that Congress was vested with a dictatorial or mandatory power over the States. It is conceded by all, too, that the reason why the power was conferred on Congress, was to diminish the chances for the dissolution of the government by the casual defection of the States. It was intended to insure a representation by the States, and not to provide an engine by which the people of the States might be forcibly deprived of a representation. The attempted control of the States, is the assumption of an unconstitutional authority, and one that should be signally rebuked. Establish the precedent of the assumption of unconstitutional power by Congress, in a case where the people are likely to acquiesce, because, in the particular instance, the measure is unexceptionable, and you lay the foundation for like assumptions in cases in which popular rights may be endangered. There can be no danger in a strict adherence to the constitution—in every departure from it, there is peril.

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In compliance with the instructions of the Legislature, I transmitted to each of the Senators and Representatives of the State of Georgia in the Congress of the United States, a copy of the preamble and resolutions reported by the committee on the State of the Republic, and adopted by the General Assembly at its last session. These resolutions were adopted two days only before the adjournment of the Legislature, and were presented for my approval some days after that event. The Hon. John M. Berrien, one of the Senators, whose political course was the subject of examination and comment in the preamble, for some cause, declined a reply to his own constituents, and, in an address to mine, has been pleased to arraign my conduct. It must have been known to him that it was not in my power, had it been agreeable to me, to have transmitted these papers before the adjournment of the Legislature, and it was as easy, and would certainly have been more consistent with the habitual courtesy of the Senator, for him to have alledged that the short period that transpired between the adoption of the resolutions and the adjournment of the Legislature prevented the reply, than to have insinuated the charge upon the Executive. They were transmitted in ample time for the Senator to have been governed and controlled by the will of his constituents unequivocally expressed, and this was all that the Legislature desired. The Senator appears to have watched the progress of the document through the General Assembly, and to have supported himself with the hope, that the constitutional opinions which he has been pleased to attribute to the Executive, would have shielded him from the embarrassing attitude in which he had placed himself by his precipitate invocation of instructions. The Executive, however, could find nothing in either the constitution of the United States or of the State of Georgia, which prohibits the constituent from expressing to his representative his opinions, both of the expediency and constitutionality of measures which are likely to be presented for his action; nor from giving instructions, especially when asked for, in regard to his representative conduct.

It is a misfortune that there is any room for a difference of opinion in regard to the power of Congress to establish a Bank. The perpetual strife on this subject ought to be put at rest by an explicit constitutional prohibition. After the lamentable experience of the late institution, it is a misfortune for the moral character of the country that there should be any who deem it expedient to create a national Bank. It is unnecessary to enumerate here, its crimes and its follies. They are written on every page of its wicked history. Instructed as you are by your immediate constituents, you are prepared to express the public will in regard to the establishment of a national Bank. It is a duty, I presume, that will not be omitted.

The national honor requires that the fine, with interest, imposed on General Jackson during the late war for an act in the discharge of his official duty, which perhaps led to the brilliant achievement of the American arms in defence of New Orleans, should be returned to him from the public treasury. It is unjust to him and reproachful to the country to whose service he has devoted his life, that it has not long since been done. I would, therefore, recommend that the feelings of the people of Georgia on this subject, be expressed in resolutions of instructions to our Senators.

From the New-Orleans Jeffersonian.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

"Free trade, low duties, no debt, separation from banks, economy, retrenchment and strict adherence to the constitution," was the concluding sentence of a speech delivered in the Senate of the United States during the last session of Congress by John C. Calhoun. The sentence embraces the very essence of democracy, and may be considered as the text of the democratic creed, from which most, if not all, their principles naturally and harmoniously flow. It embraces in one word every principle upon which the rapidly approaching and all absorbing contest for the Presidency will hinge—a contest which will, in all human probability, create more excitement than any other election that has occurred under the constitution. The agitation in the South and Southwest will not be distinguished by the same excesses and follies that prevailed in 1840. That was a noisy and vulgar exhibition of pageants, "log cabins," and "coon-skins," got up by the whigs to cheat and delude the unsophisticated and unsuspecting citizens of this Union; which the democracy, thank God, had too much taste and good sense to imitate, and for all which, it is to be hoped, having had their folly made manifest, they, the whigs, are heartily ashamed. But the coming storm will approximate to moral sublimity—the interest will pervade the very souls of men; it will not evidence itself, perhaps, by the same tumultuous assemblage of the people; but it will be keenly felt in the bosom of every freeman in these United States, no matter to what party he may be attached, be he whig or democrat; and it may be anticipated of both that all honorable means will be resorted to to win the victory. With the Whig party it will be "ant Cæsar, ant nihil," and it is to be apprehended that for the purpose of elevating their leader to the Presidency, they may resort to means, in the phrenzy of the canvass, which every patriot must deplore, and which may go very far to create distrust in man's capacity for self-government.

In a contest so perilous, pregnant with such stupendous consequences—involving the very existence of free institutions, and consequently of liberty itself, what bold warrior shall lead the never to be subdued democracy of this country to victory and to glory? The North and West are answering! The eagle of Democracy, every where proclaims that JOHN C. CALHOUN is the man!

In Virginia and North Carolina, in South Carolina and Georgia, and in Alabama and Mississippi, Mr. Calhoun is the first choice of the democratic party. In most of these States he has been nominated by large and respectable meetings of the people, spontaneously assembled, with a unanimity which speaks in the loudest tones their abiding confidence in his principles and success.

In all these States many of the leading democratic journals have placed his name at the head of their columns as their candidate, and in North Carolina, old Mecklenburg, the very cradle of the revolution, where its fire first broke out—at a grand rally of the sons of her revolutionary sires, Mr. Calhoun's name was distinctly placed before the American people as their candidate for the Presidency. And will not all sympathise in this deep feeling of affection with her democratic neighbor, towards this dearly beloved child of the South?

In the State of New York his claims are beginning to be conceded, and, in the city itself, the very hot-house of locofocoism, he is the choice of the young democrats. Pennsylvania, who first loved, then cherished him, after a temporary estrangement is taking him again to her bosom. In short, the whole democratic family from Maine to Louisiana, are preparing to do justice to this unterrified defender of the people's rights.

The writer of this is no politician, though an enthusiastic democrat; neither does he speak as a politician, but as one of the people; he comes from the mass; all his sympathies are with them, and he does not hesitate to declare that with the great body of the people, the tax-paying portion of the democracy, men who earn an honest livelihood by the "sweat of their brow," John Caldwell Calhoun is the man for the times. With a mind capable of grasping and mastering subjects of the most intricate and abstruse character, with the readiness of intuition, he unites a comprehensive knowledge of the vast resources and varied interests of this great confederacy. His services, of incalculable value to the country, while filling various political trusts, entitle him to this gratitude. To all his other qualifications is added a spotless private reputation.

Conspicuous as Mr. Calhoun had been before his countrymen, prior to the year 1837, it was not till the extra session of that memorable year, that his sun shone out in its own effulgent brightness. Notwithstanding the jeers and scoffs and bitter revilings of the Whigs, Mr. Calhoun had the sagacity to perceive and the courage to pursue the path dictated by patriotism and duty;—and because he loved "Cæsar less" and "Rome more," his political opponents have persecuted him with undying hate—maligning his motives, and openly assailing the sincerity of his professions—a species of partizan warfare unheard of before, even in the hottest and bitterest struggles between the Federalists and Republicans of '98.

In 1837, the condition of the country and the Government required, in Mr. Van Buren's opinion, a meeting of Congresss in extraordinary session. By a combination of incomprehensible circumstances, the administration found itself embarrassed to an extent almost irretrievable—and for the purpose of affording such relief as Congress might in its wisdom devise, within its constitutional limits, were its members convened.

All know the history of that session. Every democrat knows the result. If he does not, he has yet to learn that to John C. Calhoun was the President mainly indebted for strength to carry on the Government. Who does not know that when the President communicated his views to Congress recommending the adoption of the Sub-Treasury scheme, it scarcely numbered a score of supporters in both Houses. The boldest of the friends of the administration for a time held back—and when days and then weeks passed by, and yet confusion, then dismay, and lastly consternation had taken possession of even the boldest of the bold-hearted democracy—when the very wheels of Government itself were locked—when no rainbow of hope was visible in the political horizon—then it was that Mr. Calhoun, sacrificing personal considerations and private prejudices upon the altar of his country—struck the *heaviest* blows for the Constitution and for the principles of the Democratic party. It was then that the chivalrous Carolinian showed himself to his admiring countrymen in a blaze of glory! Then it was he rallied our broken ranks, and by the splendor of his oratory, the brilliancy of his thoughts, and the purity of his patriotism—he became the very Atlas of the party. Mr. Calhoun's speeches at that memorable session alone, would be sufficient to stamp his name upon the page of history, as one of the most remarkable men of his day.

At the present time, when the Democratic party are looking around them for a candidate for the Presidency in 1844—one who shall be the exponent of their principles—the friends of the respectable gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with that distinguished station, do not deem it impertinent or inauspicious to express publicly their preferences for their peculiar friends. This is perfectly compatible with "democratic usage," and no possible injury can arise, either to individuals or to the party itself. For it is well understood that it is the expression simply of a preference in favor of this or that distinguished statesman. In no instance has Mr. Calhoun's friends put him before the American people as a candidate, unconditionally. In all cases they have expressed themselves willing to prefer the will of the party, when that *will* shall have been expressed in convention assembled. All that Mr. Calhoun's friends expect or desire is, that the voice of the party should speak its will—and whoever may be its choice will be their candidate, and will be supported with a zeal worthy of the noble cause in which we are all enlisted. As to dissension in our ranks, it is an impossibility! What! the lion-hearted democrats of this country squabbling among themselves for office! No—the thing is unnatural! With them, it is every thing for "measures," and nothing for "men." Candidates are but the instruments given by Providence to work out great political, social and moral reform—and before dissensions can spring up among themselves they must cease to be worthy to triumph as a party or to enjoy any longer the heritage left them by those illustrious apostles of Liberty—Jefferson and Madison.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

☞ We cordially approve the suggestions contained in the following article, and hope our present legislature will not adjourn without passing some law on the subject:

Advertising Execution Sales.—The "Milton Chronicle" says, that amongst the many applications proposed to be made to the ensuing Legislature, for amending or enacting laws, notice is given that an effort will be made to "amend the Law, as regards Execution Sales in Districts, so there be some suitable place designated in each District, as a place for *all* Sales, with the exception of Land and Negroes, which latter are to be advertised at least twenty days in four of the most public places, &c." The 'Chronicle' thereupon, very properly suggests the passage of a general law, compelling Sheriffs and Constables to advertise all executed property in some Newspaper printed in the County. Where there are Counties so unfortunate as not to have a paper printed within their limits, the publication of such Advertisements should be made in the nearest paper. We heartily agree with the Editor of the 'Chronicle' in his suggestion, though we may perhaps subject ourself to the imputation of being influenced by self interest. But who does not see that the advantages derivable from such a law would be two-fold; *First*, Property of every kind would sell higher, because the Sale would be extensively and generally known—whereas property is now executed and sold for a mere trifle, in consequence of but few persons, comparatively, knowing of the sale. *Secondly*, While such a law would put an extra dollar in the pocket of the man who owned the property, it would not only drop a penny in the Printer's purse, but the mass of the people would be stimulated to read the papers more, and thereby grow wiser.

In nearly every State of the Union, (if not *every* one) except North Carolina, all sales under Execution, are advertised in a public Newspaper. And why not here? The present mode of publishing such Sales, by sticking up a Notice at the Court House door, or at the forks of a Road, was, doubtless, most convenient before the general circulation of Newspapers. When the existing law was passed there were only two or three Newspapers printed in North Carolina, and it would have been idle, then, to have adopted the medium of publication now recommended. But, independent of the convenience of Newspapers for giving such notices, they are so much more certain, as a case in point will show at once. On Saturday last, we observed the Advertisement board at our Court House, shingled over with notices of various kinds. On Monday, we had a soaking Rain, that lasted the whole day; and on Tuesday, hardly a vestige was to be seen of the notices alluded to, the whole having been washed off, or rendered illegible. But it is useless to multiply words, for the benefits that would flow from a regulation of the kind suggested, must be apparent to all. We hope some member, at the approaching Session of our Legislature, will move in the matter.

Raleigh Register.

CREDIT SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed by Dan Alexander on the 14th October, 1840, *on the first day of December next*, I will proceed to sell at the Mallard Creek place, the following property to satisfy said Trust, viz:

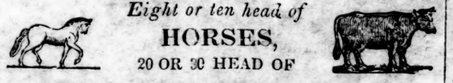
15 or 18 Negroes,

(VERY LIKELY.)

Eight or ten head of

HORSES,

20 OR 30 HEAD OF



CATTLE,

Fifty or sixty head of HOGS, Two Road Wagons and Harness, Corn, Fodder, Hay,

and various other articles.

On the day following, (the 2nd of December,) at the Court-House in Charlotte, the following

Tracts of Land,

—VIZ:

294 acres of land lying on the waters of Mallard Creek, including the Gold Mill, adjoining Thomas Alexander, S. J. Gilmer and others.

270 acres, on the waters of Mallard Creek, adjoining Winfield Shelby, C. H. Henderson and others.

120 acres, on the waters of Sugar Creek, adjoining Wm. Lucky and others.

33 acres, on the waters of Sugar Creek, adjoining J. D. Boyd and others.

157 acres, on the waters of Sugar Creek, adjoining the Capps Mine tract, including the McGinn Mine.

86 acres, including the Rudisill Gold Mine, adjoining Wm. Carson and others.

—ALSO—

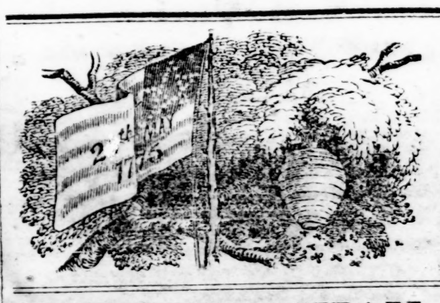
THE HOUSES AND LOTS

On which R. C. Carson now lives, the House and lots in which W. F. Alexander now lives, the House and lots on which Mrs. McConnaughey formerly lived, and 24 unimproved lots.

Terms made known at the sale, by

WM. J. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

Nov. 7, 1842. 86...ts



JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1842.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to is final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

☞ TEMPERANCE.

The next monthly meeting of the Washington Temperance Society of Mecklenburg County, will be held at the Presbyterian Church in Charlotte, at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening the first of December next. Punctual attendance on the part of officers and members of the Society is urgently requested. The public generally are also respectfully invited to attend.—An address or two may be expected on the occasion.

☞ The members of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will observe that the first annual meeting, under the new Constitution, is on the last THURSDAY in this month, instead of the last Saturday, as heretofore published.

☞ Our Democratic friends in the Legislature will find some important and valuable suggestions on the subject of banking and the currency in the extracts we to-day give from the message of Gov. McDONALD to the Georgia Legislature. They are at least worthy of a careful perusal.

Large Beet.—We were presented on Thursday last, by Dr. John M. Happoldt of this town, with a *beet*, which grew in his garden the past season, weighing *ten pounds*, measuring 22 inches in circumference, and a foot and a half in length. Our neighbor and some others of our Whig cotemporaries, have been boasting of beets weighing six and seven pounds; but it takes a Calhoun Democrat to do up the thing in order, and throw them all into the shade.

STATE PENITENTIARY.

From the manner in which the subject has been taken up by nearly every press in the State, and the Grand Jury in one or two Counties, we suppose a vigorous effort will be made to induce the present legislature to establish a Penitentiary in this State. Although apparently standing alone, we feel constrained to raise our voice in opposition to any such project. It is not uncommon for Legislative bodies to be lead away by a popular impulse, into the adoption of measures which in their consequences may prove disastrous, both to the body politic and to the organization and welfare of a party. We therefore caution our political friends, who compose a majority of the legislature, to look well at this penitentiary question—to examine it fully, and scan closely the experience of other States on the same subject, before they adopt this measure, in obedience to a momentary popular clamor.

The grounds of our opposition to a Penitentiary in this State are numerous, and we think must be conclusive with every reflecting mind. In the first place, the cost to the State would be immense, to meet which she has not the funds, without coming on the people for *increased taxes*. Are the people ready for this? And even if we had the funds to build a penitentiary without increasing the taxes on the people, the expenditure would have but just commenced; for the experience of every State in the Union in which there is such an institution, (with the exception of a few Yankee States,) is an occasional heavy expense to keep them up. In New England, (whence this system sprung,) they put a man in the penitentiary for every trivial offence, rent out the institution to some heartless shylock, and thus enable the State to make money by the *misfortunes* and the *crimes* of its citizens. This is why some of the State prisons there yield a profit to the State. Under such circumstances, the commission of crime is commendable, as it adds to the public treasure. But are the people of North Carolina ready to adopt such a system of semi-barbarous oppression—are they ready to *degrade* their fellow-citizen to make money by his crimes and misfortunes?

It is not true, as maintained by the advocates of a penitentiary in this State, that such a mode of punishment *decreases* the amount of crime committed. Go to Tennessee, Georgia, Kentucky, or even to the New England States—examine their criminal calender before and since they had a penitentiary—then come and examine the criminal calender of North Carolina for the same time, and see where crime—in both amount and enormity—increases fastest. It is said a jury dislikes to bring in a verdict of *guilty* against a culprit, when they know he must be whipped, or branded, or hung. We suppose, then, these tender-hearted jurors would with the greatest alacrity pronounce a man guilty, if they knew he had only to go to the penitentiary for a few years. What marvellous humanity! We believe neither of our neighboring States in which there is a penitentiary has entirely abolished capital punishment; they all yet hang for murder in the first degree. The argument, then, that a penitentiary would supersede capital punishment falls to the ground, for in Tennessee, Georgia and Kentucky, they now, notwithstanding their penitentiaries, have at least three "hangings" to our one in North Carolina. And as to being sent to the penitentiary to escape whipping or branding, it is like dying by piecemeal to avoid sudden death. The man who is whipped or branded and turned loose, can seek a home where his disgrace is not known, and by the severe lesson taught him will probably become a better citizen. He has not been made the slave of a keeper, driven and cuffed about publicly for years like a dog;—he has not lost the spirit of a freeman by being for years immured in a dungeon and made to drag a clog like a beast under the lash to and from his daily toil. He goes from the scene of his punishment a reformed man, in nine cases out of ten. But how is it with the penitentiary convict? How seldom does he come out a reformed man! We almost daily read in the newspapers of convicts being turned loose, having served out their time, and before they got home to their family, were taken up and carried back for horse-stealing, or some other offence. In nineteen cases out of twenty, the penitentiary proves a school for villains, where men go in novices in crime, and come out hardened scoundrels. A penitentiary, then, neither decreases crime, or reforms criminals.

But the most important objection to the establishment of a penitentiary is, in our estimation, its ruinous effects upon every description of the mechanic arts. No mechanic can earn his bread where his labor has to come in competition with that of penitentiary convicts. This is a fact well known in every State where there is a penitentiary. So ruinous has been the effects of the New York penitentiary upon the business of the mechanics of that State, that a change of the system of labor in that institution has become a question in all their State elections, the mechanics refusing to vote for any man, from Governor down, who will not pledge himself in favor of puting the convicts to mining, or some other employment than the mechanic arts. And the Governor of Georgia in his recent message, suggests a similar change in that that State—proposing to remove the penitentiary from Milledgeville to somewhere in the Cherokee country, that the convicts may be put at manufacturing iron, &c. We have conversed with intelligent gentlemen from States that have penitentiaries, and they all agree in representing them as odiously unpopular, particularly with the laboring classes, who have to contend with convict labor, which can be afforded at half price, or gratis, as circumstances may dictate. Do the mechanics and laboring classes of North Carolina wish to be brought to such a condition? Do our shoe-makers, tailors, black-smiths, tanners, cabinet makers, saddlers and harness-makers, carriage-makers, &c., wish to see the productions of their toils put down to the standard of similar articles manufactured by convict labor? Can they live at such rates? The sad experience of their brethren in some other States says *they cannot*: they must starve, go at something else, or commit some offence and get into the penitentiary.

Would a penitentiary supersede the necessity of county jails, or abolish all imprisonment of persons? No; it would do neither. While, then, a few offences the punishment of which costs the several Counties in the State a small annual charge, would be punished by confinement in the penitentiary, the enormous expense of building such an institution, and of supporting it in a sparsely settled State like North Carolina, would double a dozen times over the State costs now paid by the people—and with this difference, too: then all this enormous expenditure would be made at a single point, wherever the penitentiary might be located, whereas now it is paid out and remains in the several Counties to circulate among the people.

Then, since a penitentiary does not diminish the amount of crime, nor reform criminals, but is destructive to the occupation and interests of the mechanic and laborer, why has this clamor been raised for the establishment of one in North Carolina? Has crime so frightfully increased of late in our State as to call for this new mode of punishment? By no means; there is less of crime committed in North Carolina than in any State in the Union. If, then, Tennessee, Georgia, and other States, where there are swarms of criminals, have found a penitentiary a curse, a burden, and a nuisance, what do we want with one, and what would probably be our experience if we had one? These are no times for starting up new schemes involving expenditure and probable debt. We are for husbanding all our State's means and concentrating them in one fund for educational purposes. That will be the most effectual means of preventing crime in our State—educate and enlighten our population; teach our people that crime is wrong; that a life of virtue is a life of happiness and respectability;—but do not punish them with slavish confinement in a den of villains to make money by their misfortunes.

For these reasons, and for many others which we shall state hereafter, we are opposed to the establishment of a penitentiary in this State. We hope this project has not been started as a political hobby. If it has, God forbid that our party should attempt to ride it.

The New Hampshire Legislature has elected that able, sterling Democrat and friend of the South, Hon. CHARLES G. ATHERTON, United States Senator from that State for six years from the 4th March next. Mr. A. is at present a member of the House of Representatives.

Robert T. Paine, the Commoner from Chowan county, has resigned his seat in the Legislature. Mr. P. is a whig. An election for a successor takes places 29th instant.

The Federal Court for the District of North Carolina commences its session in Raleigh on 12th instant—Judges P. V. DANIEL and POTTER, presiding.

The ratified Treaty was brought over by the Great Western, which arrived at New York last week. The messenger proceeded directly to Washington with it.

DANGERS OF A NATIONAL BANK.

The country already has the mass of corruption exhibited at the winding up of the late United States Bank, the testimony of sworn Committees, and the evidence of such confidential friends of the Bank as Daniel Webster, John C. Spencer, Caleb Cushing, and others, warning us of the great danger to public and private morals, to the purity of the elective franchise and the permanency of free institutions from the chartering of such an institution. Added to this, the Editor of the *Madisonian* is dealing some heavy blows against this "vagrant power," and this mighty engine of moral, political, and financial corruption. Our readers know that the Editor of the *Madisonian* was a first rate "Tip and Tye" whig in 1840, and his paper was puffed as *the* whig organ at Washington, by the Whig members of Congress, and by all the party press everywhere.—Here, then, what the Editor now says of this whig ally, which gave the very life-blood to the party in its desperate struggle in 1840:

"The public mind has been diseased since the United States Bank first declared war upon the Government. *All within the controlling influence of that monstrous institution* WERE COMPELLED TO SUPPORT ITS CAUSE; and for the last ten years we have witnessed the shocking anomally in the theory of Government, of a creature of the legislative will waging war upon the source whence its existence sprung. The element of wealth has been introduced into our political struggles, and has added new vigor and new violence to contests before sufficiently warm."

Here is the grand secret unfolded, why so many men of powerful talents stood up in Congress during the panic sessions of '34, '35, '36, &c., and defended the Bank and all its abuses, and poured out their most unsparing abuse upon all who dared doubt the immaculate purity of that foul "den of robbers." "*All within the controlling influence of that monstrous institution*, WERE COMPELLED TO SUPPORT ITS CAUSE." Henry Clay was an attorney for the Bank, drawing his *twenty thousand dollar* fees; Daniel Webster was a borrower from the Bank and its feed attorney; Thomas Ewing, John Bell, George Poindexter, Samuel L. Southard, and a host of other distress orators of that day, were indebted to the Bank, which of course brought them all "within the controlling influence of that monstrous institution," and, as the Madisonian now tells us, COMPELLED them to "SUPPORT ITS CAUSE."!! Who has forgotten the ardor with which Clay labored for the Bank in 1834--5—how Webster labored for it—how Ewing labored for it—how Bell labored for it? And they thus labored, as a whig now tells us, because they were under the influence of the Bank, and were *compelled to do it!* What do honest men think of this? But the subsidized press, that is the worst part of the picture. How gallantly did the *National Intelligencer* and the New York *Courier and Enquirer* support Messrs. Caly & Co., in their defence of the Bank and re-echo their distress cry in Congress. Were these Editors "within the influence of this monstrous institution"?—Yes; the Editors of the *Intelligencer* had borrowed of the Bank *seventy-five thousand dollars*, and given it a mortgage on everything they owned in the world; and the Editor of the *Courier & Enquirer* had borrowed *fifty two thousand dollars* of the Bank, and this of course brought these Editors within its influence, and *compelled them* to "support its cause."

These are facts often charged by the Democrats to be such, but they have always been stoutly denied by the Whigs, until now men of high credibility of their own party are voluntarily disclosing and testifying to them. We put them on record, that our readers may have them at hand to use in convincing those who yet have the blindness to desire a Bank, of the danger to be naturally apprehended from such an institution. If there be any who yet desire to see another National Bank chartered, we beg them to read carefully, and weigh impartially, the evidence of stupendous corruption flowing from the late Bank, as disclosed by Messrs. Webster, Cushing, Spencer, the Editor of the Madisonian, and other leading Bank men hitherto. Do this, and then say if you are willing to risk the public and private morals of the country, the purity of elections, and the existence of our free institutions at the mercy of such another "monstrous institution."

And be it always remembered, that in the face of these well established and notorious corruptions and abominations of the late Bank, the Clay Whigs still advocate the chartering of another—blindly waving aloft their banner inscribed "Clay for President, with a National Bank and a Protective Tariff." Experience is of no avail to such political madmen.

☞ In another article we have expressed some of our objections to the establishment of a Penitentiary in this State. Since that article was written, we have met with the following in the Fayetteville *Carolinian*, of the 12th instant. It will be seen the Editor of the *Carolinian* coincides with us in our views on this subject; and while we have to regret that the Editor of the *Standard* has taken a different course, we will yet venture to repeat our warning to our friends in the legislature:—Examine well this subject before acting on it—"look before you leap." The *Carolinian* says:

"We notice that the Standard is out in a long article in favor of a Penitentiary. We are sorry for this. We are sorry that even the hope of *having it erected at Raleigh*, as he seems to desire, should influence a democrat to recommend such a measure. Why did the whigs not pass a bill last Legislature? Ah! they were too wily for that. They knew (what every man who understands the subject knows) that in a sparsely settled country, like North Carolina, a Penitentiary must become a *heavy tax upon the people*, and that whatever political party passes that bill will have it thrown into their teeth, hereafter.

"No! We warn the Legislature against this measure, and if we are to be "solitary and alone," in giving this warning, "so mote it be." Even were we certain that it would be erected at Fayetteville, no such selfish motive could induce us to be silent upon it, much less advocate it. We have no inclination at present to notice the remarks of the Standard about the facilities at Raleigh for purchasing the raw material, and disposing of the manufactured articles. The idea of sending North Carolina Penitentiary work to the north, *for sale*, is ludicrous enough. It would not bring enough to pay the freight; and we have some doubts if it could be *given away*."

New-York

REDEEMED, REGENERATED, AND DISENTHRALLED!

The *Albany Argus* of the 12th November comes to us with complete returns of the late elections in New-York, and announcing the glad tidings of an unprecedented DEMOCRATIC VICTORY! Federalism in the Empire State is overthrown, used up, completely demolished. Other States have done well, but it remained for the noble Democracy of New York to put a finisher up Clay whigery and Federalism in all its guises. BOUCK and DICKINSON are elected Governor and Lieut. Governor by upwards of 20,000 majority! The State Legislature will stand—Senate, Democrats 23, whigs 9—majority 14. The House, Democrats 92, whigs 36—majority 56. On joint ballot, SEVENTY! Of the 34 Congressmen, the Democrats have elected 25 and the Whigs 9! We are glad to see that *Kit. Morgan* and *Linn*, rabid tariff and abolition Whig members of the present Congress, have been beaten by sound Democrats. The following is a list of the members elect to Congress, taken from the *Argus*:

Dist.	*Democrats.*	*Dist.*	*Federalists.*
1.	Selah B. Strong.	3.	J. Philips Phœnix,
2.	Henry C. Murphy.	6.	Hamilton Fish.
4.	Wm. B. Maclay.	13.	Daniel D. Barnard.
5.	Moses G. Leonard.	14.	Chas. Rogers.
7.	Joseph H. Anderson.	29.	Chas. H. Carroll.
8.	Richard D. Davis.	31.	Asher Tyler.
9.	Jas. G. Clinton.	32.	Wm. A. Moseley.
10.	Jeremiah Russell.	33.	Albert Smith.
11.	Zadock Pratt.	34.	Washington Hunt.—9.
12.	David L. Seymour.		
15.	Lemuel Stetson.		
16.	Chesselden Ellis.		
17.	Chas. S. Benton.		
18.	Preston King.		
19.	Orville Hungerford.		
20.	Samuel Beardsley.		
21.	Jeremiah E. Cary.		
22.	Smith M. Purdy.		
23.	Orville Robinson.		
24.	Horace Wheaton.		
25.	Geo. Rathbun.		
26.	Amasa Dana.		
27.	Byram Green.		
28.	Ashley Samson.		
30.	William S. Hubbell.--25.		

The *Argus* thus announces this glorious—this overwhelming victory:

"New-York has proudly responded to the triumphs of the Democracy in her sister States of the Union. She indeed exceeds them all in the magnitude of her majorities, and the utter and annihilating overthrow of Federalism, in all its shapes, under all its devices and grotesque 'coonery,' all its appeals to sectional cupidity or local feeling, and all its perversions and misrepresentations of the questions at issue before the people.

"The result is not less a moral triumph, than a great political victory, which, with firmness and integrity on the part of the ascendant Democracy, determines the political complexion and policy of the state for many years to come.

"THE ELECTION OF COL. BOUCK BY 20,000 MAJORITY—A DEMOCRATIC SENATE AND HOUSE, EACH BY NEARLY FOUR TO ONE—AND 25 OF THE 34 MEMBERS OF CONGRESS:

"These are the results in which *New-York* speaks to her brethren of the Union."

The *Weekly Plebian* thus notices the result:

"*The vast Triumph.*—The election returns received, indicate that the Democracy have ELECTED TWO-THIRDS of their candidates for CONGRESS; *all* of their candidates for SENATORS, *but one*—thus acquiring a MAJORITY in the State Senate of TWO-THIRDS; THREE-FOURTHS of their candidates for ASSEMBLY, and their GOVERNOR, by a MAJORITY of more than TWENTY THOUSAND—a stupendous achievement.

"Never have the perserving Democracy of the Empire State had higher cause to rejoice, than on the occasion of this great victory, which has restored to them the palmy days of their old prosperity. New York once more stands redeemed from every vestige of Federalism, Whigism and Coonery. She has broken the fetters that bound her, and recovered her place in the van of the Democratic States. Her Democracy have placed their broad-seal of condemnation upon the mad projects of these unscrupulous Coons, who would have plunged her into unfathomable debt, and who would have annihilated her credit. They have secured the return of her enlightened and inflexible son, SILAS WRIGHT, Jr., to the Senate of the United States. They have given the last and fatal blow to the pretensions of HENRY CLAY. It was on this battle ground the Federalists staked their last cast. State after State had abandoned his standard: here was the only debateable field left. Here they nerved themselves for the contest—here they brought out all the energies of their designing genius, and wealthy treasuries—and here were they routed, dispersed and overcome."

The Excuse.—The New York *Tribune*, in its agony under defeat, attributes it to the stormy weather!—Hear it: "The Whigs are beaten in this city, and badly in the State. The *storm of Tuesday*, so violent in the morning, was against us. The Whigs are disheartened, our opponents inspirited, when an election opens with a tempest." Pretty fair-weather patriots, these Whigs! The Editor then concludes his doleful account of the conflict thus:

"We have lost Morgan for Congress in Cayuga, &c., Linn in Schenectady, &c., and, in short, every Member this side of the Bridge but Phœnix and Fish in this city, Barnard in Albany and Rogers in Washington.

"☞ The Legislature is not to be talked of."

Distribution.—Well, it seems that, beggared as the National Treasury is, the land fund is about being distributed among the States. The *Madisonian* says the amount to be distributed is a fraction over $562,000 for this quarter. North Carolina's portion will be about $22,000, and the Treasurer has been informed by the national government that our quota is now subject to his order. What a paltry business!

Prospectus for a new paper.—Messrs. *R. Williamson, Jr.*, and *R. A. Knox*, have issued proposals for publishing in our neighboring village Lincolnton, a new paper to be called "*The Democratic Press.*" The prospectus shall appear in the next Jeffersonian. The Editors say they will advocate Jeffersonian Democracy as their creed, and JOHN C. CALHOUN for President.

☞ The brilliant victory of our friends in New York secures the re-election of the Hon. SILAS WRIGHT to the U. S. Senate, and settles beyond dispute the political complexion of that body after the 4th March next. We can also begin to form some idea of the State of parties in the next House of Representatives. Georgia has elected 7 Democrats, Louisiana 1, Missouri 5, and New York 25—total 38. Whigs, Louisiana 2 and New York 9—total 11.

MR. CALHOUN'S PROSPECTS.

It is truly gratifying to the friends of constitutional liberty to witness the enthusiasm with which the people in all sections of the country are rallying under the banner of Mr. CALHOUN for President. We could fill our whole paper every week with such articles as that from the Washington Republican in our last, and that from the New-Orleans Jeffersonian in our present number. And, indeed, the recent unrivalled democratic victory in New York may in part be attributed to the popularity of Mr. CALHOUN and the peculiar doctrines of which he is the great champion. It seems that the battle was fought avowedly between the WHIGS AND PROTECTION, and the DEMOCRATS AND FREE TRADE. The *Tribune*, the Clay organ in the city of New York, says: "The question of *protection* or *no protection* to home industry for the first time intered directly into the canvass." "The *locofoco* party here *placed itself directly on the ground of absolute free trade.*" And most nobly did they triumph, as they always will, when advocating these purely democratic doctrines. This shows the growing popularity of correct doctrines at the north, and with them Mr. CALHOUN goes up. Col. BOUCK, the Democratic governor elect, is a thorough and open Calhoun man, and his immense majority of 20,000, shows Mr. CALHOUN's strength in New York. In North Carolina, the Democracy are in favor of Mr. CALHOUN, with a unanimity and enthusiasm surpassing, if possible, any feelings of the sort ever entertained for Gen. Jackson. That Mr. Calhoun will get the nomination of a National Convention, we have not now the remotest doubt.

HOME QUESTIONS.

If a Protective Tariff, by getting up competition, lowers the price of manufactured goods, as the tariff advocates contend, why are the manufacturers all in favor of a protective tariff? Do men generally advocate measures they know must decrease the profits of their business?

By what rule can it be made appear, that a yard of cloth worth five dollars is cheaper with one dollar tax on it, than the same cloth would be without the tax?

If a protective tariff is beneficial alike to all parts of the country, as the friends of that policy contend it is, why did the commerce and productions of the Southern States constantly decline under the protective tariff of 1828, and then increase at the rate of more than fifty per cent per annum during the last three years of the Compromise Act?

Why should government any more protect a manufacturer against foreign competition and the fluctuations in trade, than it should protect the farmer against disastrous seasons and short crops?

When a southern planter is about exchanging a bale of cotton with a frenchman for a bolt of broadcloth, is it justice for a government agent to step in and say to the planter—Sir, that frenchman shall not swap you that cloth until he pays me fifty cents a yard as government tax, and then fifty cts. a yard more, to go as *protection* to certain men in N. York and New Jersey, who manufacture a similar article?

If Henry Clay were President, and had his Bank and Tariff schemes established, how long would it be before the planting States would become an uncultivated waste, with their population reduced to the condition of paupers and beggars?

We suspected something.—It is now said the sale of Biddle's property advertised by the Sheriff of Berks co., Penn., is only formal, being to transfer the right to the property from father to son, the latter having paid the former $200,000 for it. Some people have the impudence to ask where Biddle's son got $200,000. We reckon the widows and orphans of Philadelphia could tell.

☞ The outrageous and scandalous spirit of "whig" electioneering was exhibited in New York, on the morning of the election, on Monday, the 17th inst. Handbills were posted about the city, calling upon all Catholics to rally in support of Mr. Lott, the democratic candidate for State Senator. The handbills bore the effigy of the cross, with "*In hoc signo vinces.*" This was a disgraceful trick of the "whigs" to excite the Protestants against the democratic candidate. No Catholic, of course, would be guilty of so shameful and unseemly a device.—*Standard.*

☞ The Louisville Journal publishes an article indicative of more Indian difficulties. That paper says that Col. Taylor has given notice to the Seminoles, who have taken possession of a portion of the Cherokee country, that they must remove by the first inst. Alligator, who is at the head of that band of Seminoles, has avowed his determination to remain where he is. He says there are not United States soldiers enough in the country to force him off, and he will not leave. It is, therefore, probable that the war with the Seminoles will be renewed on our Western frontier.—*Ib.*

Calculation.—The Whig Times of Wheeling, Ohio, has already elected Mr. Clay, on paper, by the decisive vote of 159 out of 275—but, unfortunately for Mr. C., the editor was compelled to take New York, Ohio, Indina, North Carolina, Maryland, New Jersey, and Louisiana, (97) to make out 159. Keep figuring, Clay's the man!—*N. Y. Plebian.*

A northern paper gives us a token of a hard winter, in the fact that 5,000,000 squirrels crossed the Niagara River, near Buffalo, at the close of last month, and immediately pushed off South. It is said when the Indians see such a movement among the squirrels, they put their finger on their nose and say "Look out for blanket!" We have comparatively mild winters here, but not so mild as not to "look out for blanket" too. We guess some of our folks will "put their finger on their nose" and ask "*Who counted the squirrels?*"—*Standard.*

A mistake.—We made a mistake in supposing that *J. Q. Adams* had intervals of sanity, so far as to cause him to appreciate the struggle for liberty in Rhode Island. A letter from him to Mr. Tillinghast, of Providence, R. I., dated the 20th of last month, shows that he did not volunteer to defend Mr. Dutee J. Pearce against the charge of treason in the Courts of Rhode Island, but merely complied with a request to do so, in the discharge of professional duty towards "an old personal and political friend, with whose *recent* politics" he says he has "no sympathy." So it seems that Johnny Q. is still as "crazy as a *Coon.*"—*Ral. Standard.*

Mr. *Cushing*, of Massachusetts, does not seem to take the kicks and cuffs of his Federal brethren quietly. He is reported to have said, on a late occasion: "If any further assailed by the ultra whigs, I shall consider it as an invitation to me to take the field against my assailants, and if occasion requires, shall defend myself at all hazards, whatever may be the effects on the politics of the Commonwealth."—*Ral. Standard.*

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A meeting of the Managers of the State Temperance Society, at Raleigh, 3rd Nov. 1842,

Resolved, That a State Temperance Convention be held in this City, on Friday 3 o'clock P. M. 16th Dec. next, and that all the Societies in this State be affectionately and earnestly requested to send delegates to the same.

Resolved, That the Editors in our State, friendly to the cause, be respectfully requested to give these Resolutions, with the following Address, one or two insertions in their respective papers.

To the Officers and Members of all the Temperance Societies in North Carolina: Brethren and fellow-laborers in an enterprize, so full of incalculable blessings to a numerous class of the family of man,

We, in conformity to the above Resolutions, do cordially invite you to send on some of your most efficient Members as Delegates to the Convention, for the object of promoting the best success of the great and good cause in which we all take such a deep felt interest. Delegates from other States, are also respectfully invited to the Convention.

WM. HILL, Chairman.

WILL. PECK, Secretary.

Married,

In this place, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, Mr. *Joshua Trotter*, formerly of Virginia, to Mrs. *Nancy Wilkinson*, of Charlotte.

In this County, on the 15th inst., Mr. *John Forsyth*, of Mecklenburg, to Miss. *Elizabeth Gray*, of Cabarrus.

Died,

In this County, on the 13th instant, Mr. *William H. Blackwood*, a very worthy young man, aged about 22 years.

In Cabarrus county, on the 22d ult., of typhus fever, Mr. *Alex. N. Neely*, aged about 34.

Also, on the 25th, Miss. *Elizabeth Neely*, mother of the above, aged 55 years.

Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE, NOV. 16.

Brandy, peach,	45	*Lead, bar,*	7 *to* 8
do apple,	33 *to* 36	*Mackerel,* hf bl. No. 1.	$7
Bacon,	7½ *to* 8	*Molasses,*	25 *to* 28
Beeswax,	27 *to* 28	*Oats,*	00 *to* 30
Butter,	12½ *to* 15	*Oil, linseed,*	80 *to* 90
Balerope,	8 *to* 10	*Nails, cut,*	6 6½
Coffee,	11 *to* 12	*Powder, keg,*	$6 50
Cotton,	6½ [illegible]	*Rags*	2½
do bagging,	[illegible]	*Sugar, brown,*	6[illegible]
Corn, (scarce)	40 [illegible]	*lump,*	[illegible]
Candles, F F,	[illegible]	*loaf,*	15 [illegible]
Flour,	$4½ *to* $5½	*Salt, bushel,*	[illegible]
Feathers,	25 *to* 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed,	$1 *to* 1 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, green,	4 *to* 5	[illegible]	[illegible]
do dry,	12½ *to* 14	*Wheat,*	[illegible]
Iron,	5 *to* 5½	*Whiskey,*	[illegible]
Lard,	6 *to* 7	*Wool,*	[illegible]

4-4 *sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,* 7 cents

3-4 *do do do* 5½ *do*

30 *inch do, (heavy) do* 7 *do*

Cotton Yarn, numbers 5 *to* 10, 14 *to* 18

COLUMBIA, S. C., NOV. 17.

Bagging, hemp,	20 *to* 24	*Corn,*	50 *to* 62
tow,	18 *to* 24	*Oats,*	60 *to* 70
Balerope,	8 *to* 14	*Peas,*	none
Bacon, hams,	8 *to* 14	*Lard,*	10 *to* 12
shoulders,	3 *to* 7	*Lead,*	8 *to* 11
sides,	5 *to* 8	*Molasses,*	31½ *to* 40
Butter,	31½ *to* 20	*Nails, cut,*	6½ *to* 7
Candles, sperm,	35 *to* 45	*Oil, linseed,*	90 *to* $1
tallow,	18 *to* 20	*tanner's,*	$1
Cheese, northern,	12½	*Rice, bushel,*	$3 *to* 3 50
Coffee, cuba,	11 *to* 13	*Sugar, brown,*	11 *to* 13
java,	16 *to* 18	*loaf,*	16 *to* 18
rio,	11 *to* 12½	*lump,*	15 *to* 17
Cotton,	5 *to* 6¾	*Salt, sack,*	$2 50
Mackerel, No 1		*Soap, yellow,*	9 *to* 13
No 2		*Shot, all sizes,*	9 *to* 12
No 3	$10 *to* 10½	*Tallow,*	12 *to* 14
Flour, new,	$6 *to* 6½	*Teas,*	80 *to* $1¼

CAMDEN, NOV. 16.

Beef,	4 *to* 5	*Flour,*	$6¼ *to* 6½
Bacon,	6 *to* 9	*Molasses,*	33½ *to* 40
Beeswax,	18¾ *to* 20	*Sugar,*	8 *to* 12
Balerope,	10 *to* 12½	*Sweet potatoes,*	50
Bagging,	20 *to* 22	*Irish do*	*bbl.*
Coffee,	11 *to* 15	*Salt, sack,*	$2½
Corn,	45 *to* 56	*Rice, bushel,*	$3 *to* 3¼
Cotton,	5½ *to* 7	*Peas, do*	
Feathers,	37½ *to* 40	*Tobacco,*	9 *to* 50

CHARLESTON, NOV. 16.

Bagging,	14½ *to* 18	*Molasses.*	14 *to* 27
Balerope,	7 *to* 11	*Nails, cut,*	5 *to* 5½
Bacon,	5 *to* 9	*Oil, sperm,*	$1 15 *to* 1 20
Butter,	10 *to* 15	*linseed,*	1 05 *to* 1 12
Candles, sperm,	28 *to* 30	*tanner's,*	$12 *to* 15
Do tallow,	8 *to* 15	*Oats,*	30 *to* 31¼
Cotton,	5½ *to* 8¾	*Peas,*	60 *to* 75
Coffee,	8 *to* 13	*Rice, cwt.*	$2 *to* 3½
Corn,	63 *to* 65	*Sugar,*	4¾ *to* 12¼
Flour,	$6 *to* 7	*Salt, sack,*	$1 65 *to* 1¾
Iron,	5 *to* 10	*Segars.*	$1¾ *to* 20
Lard,	7 *to* 7½	*Tobacco,*	6½ *to* 32
Lime, stone, bbl.	$1 *to* 1¼	*Teas,*	35 *to* $1 20

To the creditors of the late Robert H. Burton, deceased.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA:—LINCOLN COUNTY: IN EQUITY, FALL TERM, 1842.

Lawson Henderson, et. al., *Versus* Michael Hoke and Henry W. Burton, Executors of Robert H. Burton. } Original Bill.

ORDERED by the Court, that notice be given for four weeks in the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" and the "*Carolina Watchman*," that the creditors of Robert H. Burton, deceased, prove their respective claims before the Clerk and Master of this Court previous to the first day of February next, or be forever thereafter barred.

Witness, *William Williamson*, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the second Monday after the third Monday in August, A. D. 1842, and 67th year of the independence of said State.

WM. WILLIAMSON, C. M. E.

I will attend at my Office in Lincolnton during the last week in this month, (Novr.), and throughout the month of December, for the purpose of passing upon the claims of creditors. [Prs. fee $5

WM. WILLIAMSON.

November 15, 1842. 87...4t

For Sale.

A likely young mare five years old. She rides well and works well in harness, and can be had on very moderate terms for cash or approved paper. For further particulars, apply to the Editor of the Jeffersonian.

Nov. 22, 1842. 87...m.

Notice to Debtors.

THE notes given at the sale of the property of Jane T. Matthews, deceased, are now due, and must be paid without delay to save Cost. The condition of the Estate will not authorize indulgence.

W. M. MATTHEWS, Admr.

Nov. 15, 1842. 68...F

Agricultural Meeting.

THE first annual meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Sosiety, under the new Constitution, will be held at the Charlotte Hotel in Charlotte, on the last Thursday in this month. The members of the Society should not fail in attending, as Officers for the ensuing year are to elect. The friends generally of agricultural improvement are also respectfully invited to attend.

JOSEPH SMITH, Secretary.

Nov. 8, 1842. tm.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

NEGROES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

WE will sell, at the late residence of John Culp, deceased, *on Tuesday, the 13th of December next*, all the personal property of the said deceased, (the sale to continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of,) consisting of

THIRTY-THREE LIKELY

NEGROES;

Horses, Cattle, Pork and

Stock Hogs;

Sheep, one yoke of OXEN, one Ro[illegible]
Waggon and Harness, one sett [illegible]
Blacksmith's Tools, two Cotton Gins, one pair of Mill Stones, one sett Mill
IRONS,
CORN, FODDER, OATS, HOUSEHO[illegible] AND KITCH[illegible]URE.

And [illegible] other [illegible]
Terms [illegible]

CULP, } Adms.
CULP, }

Novem[illegible] 67-tc

ALL [illegible] against the estate of John Culp, [illegible] required to present them for payment properly [illegible]. Those indebted to said estate [illegible] make payment.

A. CULP, } Adms.
A. R. CULP, }

Nov. 14, [illegible]

[illegible]ccommodation

STAGES.

[illegible] Public are respectfully informed, that a [illegible] of ACCOMMODATION STAGES [illegible] ce running between Gadsden and Cam[illegible] Carolina, *on Monday, the 14th instant*, [illegible]ue to run, Three times a Week, until fur[illegible]

[illegible]s Gadsden, after the arrival of the C[illegible] [illegible]nton, *on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fri*[illegible] [illegible]ave Camden, after the arrival of the [illegible] *on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sat*[illegible] *urdays*, and [illegible] at Gadsden in time for the Cars for Charl[illegible]

☞ [illegible] (late Starke's) Hotel, Camden. WM. SHIVER.

Nov[illegible] 86...m

One [illegible] Fifty D[illegible]

R[illegible] AR[illegible]

BROKE [illegible] county, North Carolina, on the [illegible]ne last, a woman by the name of [illegible] was convicted of murder at the Spring Ter[illegible] Lincoln Superior Court, 1842. Mary Hinkle [illegible] wife of Lewis Hinkle;—she is a small w[illegible]air complexion, black eyes, black hair, an[illegible] to be about 30 years of age. The aut[illegible]ill be given for the delivery of the said M[illegible] to me in Lincolnton, N. C. PA[illegible]ER, Jailor.

October 27, 1842. 84...tf

☞ REMOV[illegible]

Dr. J. M[illegible]

HAS removed to the C[illegible] posite Maj. Joseph Smith's [illegible] he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

State of North Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Session, 1842.

Jemima Mitcham, *vs.* The Heirs of N. Mitcham. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lawson Mitcham, Bartlett Mitcham, M. Mitcham, N. Mitcham, and Henry Mitcham, heirs at law of N. Mitcham, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be opened and held for the County of Lincoln, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to answer or demur to plaintiff's petition; otherwise, it will be heard *ex parte*, and her prayer granted accordingly.

Witness, *Henry Cansler*, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2nd Monday after the 3rd Monday of August, A. D. 1842, and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

H. CANSLER, Clk.

Printer's fee $5 60. 83...6w.

State of North Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Session, 1842.

Benj. S. Johnson, *vs.* Sarah Arney, and others. } Petition for sale of land for debt.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Franklin Arney, one of the heirs at law of Christian Arney, dec'd., is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said defendant to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be opened and held for Lincoln county, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to answer or demur to plaintiff's petition; otherwise, it will be heard *ex parte*, and the sale of the land ordered accordingly.

Witness, *Henry Cansler*, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2nd Monday after the 3rd Monday of August, A. D. 1842, and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

H. CANSLER, Clk.

Printer's fee $5 60 83...6w.

POETRY.

From the Episcopal Recorder.

THE LOVED AND LOST.

Time hath no power to bear away,
Thine image from the heart;
No scenes that mark life's onward way
Can bid it hence depart.
Yet, while our souls with anguish riven,
Mourn, loved and lost, for thee,
We raise our tearful eyes to Heaven,
And joy that thou art free.

We miss thee from the band so dear
That gathers round our hearth,
We listen still thy voice to hear
Amid our household mirth:
We gaze upon thy vacant chair,
Thy form we seem to see,
We start to find thou art not there,
Yet joy that thou art free.

A thousand old familiar things,
Within our childhood's home,
Speak of the cherished absent one,
Who never more shall come.
They wake with mingled bliss and pain,
Fond memories of thee;
But would we call thee back again?
We joy that thou art free.

Amid earth's conflict, woe and care,
When our path dark appears,
'Tis sweet to know thou can'st not share
Our anguish and our tears;
That on thy head no more shall fall
The storms we may not flee,
Yes, safely sheltered from them all,
We joy that thou art free.

For thou hast gained a brighter land,
And death's cold stream is past—
Thine are the joys, at God's right hand,
That shall forever last;
A crown is on thy angel brow,
Thine eye the King doth see,
Thy home is with the seraphs now—
We joy that thou art free!

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

What is life but but joy and strife,
A smile and then a tear?
A turbid stream, a changeful dream—
Of blighted hopes, the bier?

To-day 'tis light, to-morrow night,
Compounded joy and wo,
Now sunlit bowers and fragrant flowers—
Now clouds and rain and snow!

Aye, human life is nought but strife,
For thorns encircle love,
And only joy without alloy
Is found with God above.

To him look up, and drink the cup
Which He to us hath given,
That when to death we yield our breath,
Joy may be found in Heaven.

RELIGION.

Religion smooths the troubled stream
She sheds a mild resplendent beam
Which lulls to stillness every care,
And blunts the arrow of despair
Misfortunes scarce can raise a
While her best influence ho
Nor poverty, one tear begui
But she will change it to a sm
Teach me, Oh Heaven, her p
By her bright taper to be l
To thy bright domes, in
Of Saints, of Angels and of God.

A. BETHUNE

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, in the South-east wing of Springs's brick house, where he will be ready to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage. Being regular in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, his style shall not be inferior to any at the South.

☞ *Fall and Winter Fashions for* 1842-3 *just received.*

Charlotte, Sept. 27, 1842.

Old Point-Comfort
RE-OPENED.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING leased the *CHARLOTTE HOTEL*, formerly kept by Dr. Joshua D. Boyd, and more recently by Maj. Joseph Smith, announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened it as a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. The House and enclosures have been newly and thoroughly repaired expressly for the use of the subscriber. Intending to devote his whole time and attention to his House, the undersigned will spare no pains to render comfortable all who may give him a call. It will be his constant endeavor to keep a Table supplied with the best that can be afforded by a bountiful country; a Bar of choice Liquors; neat Rooms and clean Beds; polite and attentive Servants, an experienced Hostler and such accomodations at his Stables as will not be overlooked by travellers and others. To the travelling public he would say, call and test the accomodations at the Charlotte Hotel. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the embarrassed state of the times. The Charlotte Hotel is on mains treet, just one square South of the Courthouse.

☞ Families accommodated with private dining Rooms when desired.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 25, 1842. 83...F

Notice.

I Forwarn all persons from trading for a note given by me to *George Cremor*, for about one hundred and twelve dollars, and dated the 16th July, 1842. In a word, it is the only note I have out payable to a man of that name. He resides near Beatty's Ford, Lincoln County, N. C. Cremor is requested to come and take the properity and bring my note, as the property I bought was unsound, and I do not intend to pay the same unless compelled to do so by law. THOMAS K. CURETON.

Cureton's Store, S. C., Aug. 15, 1842. 76...t1s'J

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Mrs. Sarah A. Harris, dece'd., are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against said estate, are likewise requested to present them for settlement as the law directs.

JNO. B. HARRIS, }
WM. A. HARRIS, } Executors.

Nov. 6, 1842. 85...6w.

TRAVELLERS,
TAKE NOTICE!

TIMOTHY R. HUGHES.

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64....6m

DR. KUHL'S
MEDICINES:
RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,
FOR
CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of life, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Aurular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
J. F. & C. Phifer,	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Ashborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,
James J. Horne,	Pittsborough.

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...1y

NEW and extraordinary invention!!!—FRANCIS'S HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER, By this wonderful invention a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation with more ease and greater facility than a single letter with an ordinary pen and ink.

To the mercantile, professional, and travelling part of the community this truly great invention is of inestimable value, as it is a great saving of time, trouble, and expense. The principal advantage to be derived from the manifold writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the writer, and without any necessity of using either an inkstand or a pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who may be desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c. with an immense saving of time and the satisfaction of having an exact copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

The following is from the Chairman of the Committee on Chemicals, oppionted by the managers of the American Institute at their late Fair:

"The judges appointed by the Managers of the Fair of the American Institute, held at Niblo's Garden, October, 1841, report, that we have examined into the merits of Francis's Manifold Writer, and find it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, by which two or more letters, or other documents, may be written at once. The ink used is not in a liquid state, but consist of a composition applied to sheets of paper. The nature of this composition is such that it is not liable to change color by exposure to the air or moisture; nor is it easily removed from paper by chemical agents.

"The principal advantage to be derived from a use of the Manifold Writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the writer, and without the necessity of using either an inkstand or a pen. It is stated that a copyright is secured. We consider Mr. Francis deserving a reward from the Institute.

(Signed) "JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D. Ch'n."

Consequently a medal was awarded.

Francis's Manifold Writer has now been in successful operation over two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observation has come under. This article entirely supersedes the copying press or anything even known for writing or copying letters.

The proprietor has lately made great improvements in this article. The paper is of the best quality manufactured in the United States, being made for the Manifold writer expressly to his order. The ruling of them which has for some time been thought impossible, has at length been brought to perfection, for which a copyright has been secured. The copying books are bound in a variety of forms and sizes, varying in price, to suit every capacity.

Stationers and Country Merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by wholesale.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country copying the above entire without alteration or abridgement (including this notice) and giving it twelve inside insertions shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William street,
19-1wis corner Maiden Lane, New York.

Dr. Charles J. Fox

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. He may always be found at his office, No. 6, white row of the Mansion House, unless absent on professional engagements.

July 17, 1842. 71...F.

Dr. P. C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...F

Carolina Inn,
CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and reinligorate both man and horse. Particular pains wil be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from thepublic is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...F

PROSPECTUS OF THE
Congressional Globe and Appendix

THESE works have such a wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succintly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the moover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a doudle-royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number. The first four weeks of a session usually furnish matter enough for two or three numbers a week. The coming session of Congress will furnish matter enough, we suppose, for twenty five or thirty numbers.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. There are not so many numbers published the first weeks of a session, as there are numbers of the Congressional Globe; because the members are slow in writing out their speeches. But towards the close of a session the number are published more frequently than the Congressional Globe.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix, to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress.—GALES & SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, was suspended in the year 1837, and has not since been resumed. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. The speeches of both parties are published in the Daily Globe, and in the Congressional Globe and Appendix: other papers publish their *own side* only. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the Daily and Semi-weekly Globes standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editors. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the Members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.—We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely; but this is published only in the Daily, and Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $5, and the Weekly Globe $2, per annum, *in advance*. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of the year.

Both Houses of Congress take the Congressional Globe and Appendix for their committee rooms, and for the libraries of Congress. So confident are we that all who may subscribe for these works will be pleased with them, that we hereby pledge ourselves to take them back and refund the money to all who shall be dissatisfied. If any persons shall have any of the previous volumes on hand, and shall wish to dispose of them, if they will send them to us, we will send to them the like number of the future volumes. The Whig Members of Congress, who did not subscribe for these works at first, are now almost compelled to have the back numbers, to enable them to understand the previous legislation of Congress.—We have back numbers on hand; but we can dispose of them, and all may be returned to us.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe, $1 per copy.
For the Appendix, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10; and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters written by themselves, containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 10th of December next, at farthest.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 20, 1842.

Notice.

I FORWARN all persons from trading for a Note given to Robert A. Parks, Guardian for Susan Stutt, of $46 50 cents due the last of December next, as the Negroes I hired proved unsound and of little use, and I don't intend to pay the said note until compelled by law.

THOMAS M'CALL.

Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 15, 1842. 82...tf

TO THE WORLD!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and desease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot; the human heart goes forh to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feells himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of deseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world: and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus.—The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which, are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mrnkind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimoney of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlighened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is designed to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered, and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Hon. Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New-York.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Athough I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swollow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician: but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powertul preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continned using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an agg accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point.—The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the famalies in the agjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last: the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly portruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had became much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months.—By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe my statement for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, these dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

Ever gratefully yours,

THOMAS TURNER. 45 Anothy street.

City and County of New-York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true. ROBT. H. MORRIS,

Mayor of the City of New-York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,

Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duan-st

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
corner Church and Leonards-sts.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
corner of Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

NEW-YORK, August 3, 1842.

"Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen; Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted make known to the world the inesstimable benefit I have received by the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which afterwards proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time first mentioned down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New-York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla; and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren-street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure. PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW-YORK August 16, 1842.

"Messrs. SANDS: Gentlemen—Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgement of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously effected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease grew worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense. Those wishing to learn further particlars concerning my case will find me at 207 Greenwich street,, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c,

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co. Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Brodway, corner of Chambers street, New York. Price $1.

☞ *The above Medicine is for sale in Charlotte, by* BRALEY OATS,

74. y Druggist.